# 四川大学计算机学院、软件学院

# 实 验 报 告

学号 姓名: 专业:

课程名称	编译原理课程设计	实验课时	4
实验项目	手工构造 C-Minus 语言的词法分析器	实验时间	
实验目的、意义	<ol> <li>熟悉 C-Minus 语言的词法特点,构造 C-Minus 的 DFA;</li> <li>设计数据类型、数据结构</li> <li>通过完成词法分析程序,巩固词法分析知识</li> </ol>		
语言特点 正则表达式	注释: /* 注释*/  关键字: if else int return void while  专用符号: + - * / <<= >>= == != = ; , [ ] ( ) { }  ID = letter+ NUM = digit+ letter = [a-z , A-Z] digit = [0-9]		
DFA			

	// 定义数据类型 TokenType	
	typedef enum	
数据类型数据结构设计	{ENDFILE,ERROR,	
	IF,ELSE,INT,RETURN,VOID,WHILE,	
	ID,NUM,	
	ASSIGN,EQ,LT,LE,GT,GE,NEQ,PLUS,MINUS,TIMES,OVER,LPAREN,	
	RPAREN,LBRACKET,RBRACKET,LBRACE,RBRACE,COMMA,SEMI	
	} TokenType;	
	// 定义状态类型	
	typedef enum { START,LBUFFER,RBUFFER,INCOMMENT,INNUM,INID,INEQ,INLE,INGE,INNEQ,DC NE }StateType;	
	// 结构定义	
	static struct	
	{ char *str;	
	TokenType tok;	
	} reservedWords[MAXRESERVED] ={{"if",IF},{"else",ELSE},{"int",INT},{"return",RETURN},{"void",VOID	
	},{"while",WHILE}};	
DFA代码映射方法	双层 CASE实现代码映射,外层 CASE关注状态变换,内层 CASE关注输入字符。 外层 CASE一共有 12 个状态:	
	START,LBUFFER,RBUFFER,INCOMMENT,INNUM,INID,INEQ,INLE,INGE,INNEQ,DONE, default ;	
	内层 CASE判断 getNextChar() 获取的下一个字符使当前状态转换为其他状态。	
	TokenType getToken(void)	
】 	{	
	int tokenStringIndex=0;	

```
TokenType currentToken;
StateType state=START;
int save; //
               是否保存到 tokenString
while(state!=DONE)
{
     int c=getNextChar();
     save=TRUE;
     switch(state)
case START:{
               if(isdigit(c))
                state=INNUM;
               else if(isalpha(c))
                state=INID;
               else if((c==' ') || (c=='\t') || (c=='\n'))
                save=FALSE;
               else if(c=='=')
                state=INEQ;
               else if(c=='<')
                    state=INLE;
               else if(c=='>')
                    state=INGE;
               else if(c=='!')
```

```
state=INNEQ;
else if(c=='/')
    state=LBUFFER;
else
    state=DONE;
    switch(c)
         case EOF:
             save=FALSE;
             currentToken=ENDFILE;
              break;
         case '+':
             currentToken=PLUS;
              break;
         case '-':
             currentToken=MINUS;
              break;
         case '*':
             currentToken=TIMES;
              break;
         case '(':
              currentToken=LPAREN;
              break;
```

```
case ')':
    currentToken=RPAREN;
    break;
case '[':
    currentToken=LBRACKET;
    break;
case ']':
    currentToken=RBRACKET;
    break;
case '{':
    currentToken=LBRACE;
    break;
case '}':
    currentToken=RBRACE;
    break;
case ';':
    currentToken=SEMI;
    break;
case ',':
    currentToken=COMMA;
    break;
default:
    currentToken=ERROR;
    break;
```

```
break;
}
case LBUFFER:{
    if(c=='*')
    {
        tokenStringIndex=0;
        save=FALSE;
        state=INCOMMENT;
    else if(c==EOF)
        state=DONE;
        currentToken=ENDFILE;
    else
    {
        currentToken=OVER;
         state=DONE;
    break;
```

```
case INCOMMENT:{
    save=FALSE;
    if(c=='*')
        state=RBUFFER;
    else if(c==EOF)
        state=DONE;
        currentToken=ENDFILE;
    }
    break;
case RBUFFER:{
    save=FALSE;
    if(c=='/')
        state=START;
    else if(c=='*')
    else if(c==EOF)
    {
        state=DONE;
        currentToken=ENDFILE;
    else
        state=INCOMMENT;
```

```
break;
}
case INNUM:{
    if(!isdigit(c))
    {
         ungetNextChar();
         save=FALSE;
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=NUM;
    }
    break;
case INID:{
    if(!isalpha(c))
         ungetNextChar();
         save =FALSE;
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=ID;
    }
    break;
case INEQ:{
```

```
if(c=='=')
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=EQ;
    }
    else
    {
         ungetNextChar();
         save =FALSE;
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=ASSIGN;
    break;
case INLE:{
    if(c=='=')
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=LE;
    else
         ungetNextChar();
         save =FALSE;
```

```
state=DONE;
         currentToken=LT;
    }
    break;
}
case INGE:{
    if(c=='=')
    {
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=GE;
    }
    else
    {
         ungetNextChar();
         save =FALSE;
         state=DONE;
         currentToken=GT;
    break;
case INNEQ:{
    if(c=='=')
    {
         state=DONE;
```

```
currentToken=NEQ;
       }
       else
           ungetNextChar();
           save =FALSE;
           state=DONE;
           currentToken=ERROR;
       }
       break;
  case DONE:{
       break;
  default:{
       fprintf(listing,"Scanner Bug:state=%d\n",state);
       state=DONE;
       currentToken=ERROR;
       break;
if((save) && (tokenStringIndex<=MAXTOKENLEN))</pre>
```

```
tokenString[tokenStringIndex++]=(char)c;
  if(state==DONE)
    tokenString[tokenStringIndex]='\0';
   if(currentToken==ID)
    currentToken=reservedLookup(tokenString);
if(TraceScan){
    fprintf(listing,"\t%d: ",lineno);
     printToken(currentToken,tokenString);
return currentToken;
```

```
C-Minus语言词法分析器
功能,将C-源文件中的程序解析为token记号并显示
温馨提示,所要解析的源文件一定要与本程序位于同一根目录
                                  copyrighte方不變
please input the filename(eg:example.C->:
{	t example.c-}
      3: reserved word: int
      3: ID, name = max
      3: <
      3: reserved word: int
      3: ID,name=x
      3: ,
      3: reserved word: int
      3: ID,name=y
      3: ,
      3: reserved word: int
      3: ID_nname=z
      3: >
      4: <
      5: reserved word: int
      5: ID.name=result
      5: :
      6: reserved word: if
      6 : <
      6: ID, name -x
      6: >
      6: ID,name-y
      6: >
      7: (
      8: ID, name = result
      8: =
      8: ID,name=x
      8: ;
      9: reserved word: if
      9: <
      9: ID,name=2
      9: ID,name=result
      9: >
```

## 实验结果截图

```
10: {
11: ID,name=result
11: =
11: ID.name-z
11: ;
12: >
14: reserved word: else
15: (
16: ID,name=result
16: =
16: ID,name-y
17: reserved word: if
17: <
17: ID,name=z
17: >
17: ID.name-result
17: >
18: <
19: ID.name-result
19: =
19: ID,name=z
19: :
20: >
21: >
22: reserved word: return
22: ID,name=result
22: ;
23: >
25: reserved word: void
25: ID,name-main
25: <
25: reserved word: void
25: >
26: ₹
27: reserved word: int
27: ID.name-a
27: ;
```

```
28: reserved word: int
        28: ID, name = b
        28: ;
        29: reserved word: int
        29: ID, name = c
        29: ;
        31: ID, name = a
        31: =
        31: ID, name = input
        31: (
        31: )
        31: ;
        32: ID, name = b
        32: =
        32: ID, name = input
        32: <
        32: >
        32: ;
        33: ID,name=c
        33: =
        33: ID, name = input
        33: <
        33: >
        33: ;
        34: ID, name = output
        34: <
        34: ID, name = max
        34: (
        34: ID, name =a
        34: ,
        34: ID, name = b
        34: ,
        34: ID, name=c
        34: )
        34: )
        34: ;
        40: >
        41: EOF
Press any key to continue
```

词法分析程序的输出和输入:词法分析程序的功能是读入源程序,输出单词符号。单词符号是程序设计语言的本语法符号,程序设计语言的单词符号一般分为如下几种:关键字,标示符,常数,运算符,界符,单词的输出是二元式的形式,需要知道二元式的表示方法,把得到的二元式写入输出文件。

### 实验注意事项:

### 总结

- 1. 试验中在设计注释部分的解析时,因为 C-Minus 的注释符是四个字符组成,设计 DFA时设计了两个中间态 , 用来判断状态转换 ; 在代码中 , 如果由中间态转换为 INCOMMEN状态 , 注意字符回退和 save 置 false
- 2. 在判断运算符 < , <= , > , >= , !=时 , 第二字符是 '= '可成功识别出运算符 , 第二字符是其他字符时也可能是合法符号 , 注意字符回退与 token 判断。

参考资料:《编译原理及实践 /编译器设计方案》

华巴李师		
指导老师		
评议		
	┃ 成绩评定:	指导教师签名: